TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT ELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the *contents*. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 8, 1860. NO. 7.

Political.

SPEECH OF HON. H. B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne,

On taking the Chair as President of the Mass State Convention held at Harrisburg, July 26, 1860.

Gentleman of the Convention: I return you my thanks for this manifestation of your partiality towards me. I regard it as a matter of distinction that you have conferred upon me to-day. To stand here in this place, as I do, called upon to preside over that portion of the Democracy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which rises up to vindicate the regular nominations of the National Democratic Convention is not merely an ordinary, but an extraordinary privilege. [Cheers.]

As regards my ability to discharge the duties of this chair, I shall not now consider.—I think I can get along with the business.—[Laughter.] With regard to the object and character of this Convention, and the causes that have brought us together this day, I shall claim your indulgence, as your presiding officer, to make a few remarks.

What is it that produces this uprising of the masses of Pennsylvania this day? What has brought us from the remotest corners of this Commonwealth to meet here in Convention? Simply, gentlemen, because those who held the custody of the rules and regulations of the party have committed an act of usurpation. [Applause.] I measure my language, and know what I say. The reporters will write it down just as I say it.

We, are all, gentlemen, of age. I believe there are no minors in this body—at least, none under my eye. It becomes us, then, as men of maturity, to speak out—to speak frankly—and, above all, to speak with determination; that is, to say nothing that we do not mean to do, and to lay down no programme that we do not mean to carry out. [Long continued applause.] Let me go back a moment. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as a part of its organization, has been in the habit, through a long series of years—(I have participated in Conventions here for thirty years)—to appoint a Democratic Executive Committee, sometimes called the State Central Committee, and sometimes called the Democratic State Executive Committee. As I understand the rules and usages of the party, the duty of that committee has been to call Conventions in case a candidate or a nominee died or declined.

It has been their duty to issue addresses to the Democratic people of Pennsylvania, calling upon them to discharge their duty faithfully and honestly to the party. It has been their duty to exercise a general supervisory power, and to perform ministerical acts. I speak as a lawyer now, but not judicially.—But it has been reserved for the year 1856—(I am confounding myself with Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and I beg his pardon,) [Laughter,]—I mean for the year 1860, after the Democracy of the nation had met in solemn Convention, after a prolonged session, and by solemn, decided action, had presented nominees for the party of the nation—I say it has been reserved for the year 1860, for the Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania to call in question the act of their superiors. [Cheers.] They have actually met in the city of Philadelphia, as I am informed and done that thing. I have not read their proceedings, and I cannot. [Laughter.]

Revolutionary measures I never honor by reading. That committee, I am informed, met in the city of Philadelphia recently, and sent their manifesto out to the Democrats of Pennsylvania—that is to those Democrats who are on the electoral ticket—demanding of them that they should, in the first place, cast their votes for Mr. Douglas, if Mr. Douglas had a majority of the States; and in the second, for Mr. Breckinridge, if he had a majority over Mr. Douglas; and then, if neither could be elected, leaving the electors to vote just as they pleased. Why, that would justify the electors when they met in Convention, to cast their vote for Abe Lincoln, the rail-splitter, and Hannibal Hamlin. [Laughter.]

With my friend Brown, of Philadelphia, with whom I have spent years in the business of legislation in this hall, and who I am happy to see present, I will cast my vote for no such mongrel concern, trammelled with such conditions. [Applause.] I have voted for thirty years steadily along for the Democratic nominees, and if it has come to that point that I cannot cast my vote for them again, I will stay at home, shut up my doors, and weep for the degeneracy of the times. [Laughter and applause.]

Why, gentlemen of the Convention, suppose, for example, when your State Convention was in session at Reading, that a minority had seceded from that Convention, and that such minority had pretended to issue their ticket. Suppose they had got a majority of weak brethren to join them—suppose they had met and nominated a candidate for Governor against General Foster, would you have paid any heed to the calls of their committee, or of a party brought together in such a way, in violation of rules? Certainly not. And the same principle must be regarded as governing and regulating the political affairs of the nation.

Let us act with prudence and deliberation, and whatever we resolve on let us do that regardless of risks and fearless of consequences. [Great Applause.] It is not for me to lay down any platform of principles. I might say, however, that I would question the propriety of a body like this, called together indiscriminately, to assume to put out an electoral ticket. We have, I know, the right to support Douglas and Johnson to our heart's content, and to shout for them until our throats are sore. [Cries of "good! good!" and applause.]

It is a matter of extreme doubt whether this body of men can assume the power of the State Central Committee, so far as the calling of a Convention is concerned. If that committee has abused its power, let not that charge be made against us. We are not here to act as disorganizers, but regularly to support regular nominations. [Applause.] The men who have seceded from the ranks of the Democratic party would be glad to have us make that false step. Let us not go contrary to Democratic rules and usages. It appears to me fitting that we should resolve that Douglas and Johnson are the regular nominees of the Democratic party for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency of the United States.—[Applause.] To resolve that they and they alone are the nominees, and that they and they alone should have the votes of the true-hearted and gallant Democratic army of this solid old Commonwealth, [Renewed applause.]

Let us be true to our party and our principles and the inevitable effect must be, that like a tornado the miserable men who sneak under Yancey's Disunion banner will be swept into deserved oblivion by the power of the people. [Applause.] Whatever we do let it be with prudence. Let us do nothing that we shall have to reconsider—take no step we shall have to retrace. Let our march be always an advance. [Applause.] Let us ratify the nomination of Douglas, who, more than any other is a living embodiment of the noble characteristics of our great Jackson, [cheers,] and pledge ourselves to vote for no other candidate for the Presidency.

I shall not speak of the regularity of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. It is beyond doubt. For eleven days, at Charleston, I voted for that man, knowing him to be the choice of my constituents. [Cheers.] Give the constituency of Luzerne an opportunity of showing it, and you will see how manfully and gallantly they will endorse him. There they are now, waiting to seize the banner and rush upon the battlement walls, crying victory! [Cheers.] I voted for Douglas day after day at Baltimore until he was nominated by a two-thirds vote. There is no way in which he can be wrested from the arms of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

After Yancey and the Disunionists went out of the regular Convention, it occurred to me that it would be profitable for me to go into the Secession Convention and ascertain for myself the sentiments there proclaimed. I did go into the Yancey Convention, and during the two hours I was there, as God is my judge, I heard nothing but with reference to the expediency of erecting a Southern Republic upon the ruins of the present Union. [Cries of "Down with the traitors!"]

If Mr. Breckinridge be not a Disunionist himself, it must be conceded that he is the candidate of the Disunionists. He is, then, in the hands of the worst men that this country has ever seen. Those men are fixed upon a dissolution of this Union and the erection of a Southern Confederacy. I do not care what their apologists may say—I have heard their debates and I know that which I do speak. [Applause.] Disunion was the cry of the secession movement at Charleston and at Baltimore. Breckinridge is the pliant tool of the Disunionists—the men who proclaim from the housetops that they want disunion. And such are the men that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are asked to support! For one, I never will submit to such burning dishonor. [Applause.]

One word more. I wish to pay a passing tribute to the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts. [Laughter.] I want it reported, and I want to send it to him. He became the President of the Convention, how and by what management I know not, but I say this of him—that after he went into the chair, having given to us his pledge to conduct the affairs of that Convention in a proper manner, there never was a man whose parliamentary history is written, who disgraced himself as Caleb Cushing did, both at Charleston and Baltimore. [Long-continued applause.]

An educated man, he ought to have been familiar, and I presume he was, with parliamentary law, and how did he dispose of the questions presented for his consideration?—I will refer you to one or two of them. In the first place, a question of order was raised before that Convention, as to the number of votes it required to result in a nomination. The rule is, that the man receiving two-thirds of the votes *cast* shall be the nominee of the party. Caleb Cushing ruled that it required, not two-thirds of the votes *cast*, but two-thirds of the *whole Electoral College!* [A voice—"The double-dyed traitor!"] From the State of New Jersey a delegation brought in their hands a resolution from their State Convention. That State Convention requested their delegates to vote as a unit. Caleb Cushing decided that that was not a *request* but an order, and that they were bound to vote as a unit. A portion of the delegation from the State of Georgia at once withdrew and marched out under the Disunion banner.—The true Union delegates remained in the Convention.

In calling the roll, when the secretary had reached, in order, the State of Georgia, the question was raised whether the remaining delegates could cast the vote of the State or not. Caleb Cushing decided that the voice of the State should be mute. I could have—I don't say *what*—but if I had been in his vicinity, in health and strength—well, I think I could have resented the deep injustice.—[Applause.] When we got to the city of Baltimore, after the Convention had been organized, we kept out Secession men, and admitted pure, honest party delegates into the Convention. We had adjourned from Charleston for the express purpose of allowing the Democracy of the Southern States to fill vacancies. After we had filled up these vacancies at Baltimore, and had become organized, and the Convention was in favor of the nomination of Douglas, Mr. Caleb Cushing rose in his place, and said he thought the time had come for him to resign his position. God knows we were glad enough to get rid of him. [Laughter and applause.]

In making his remarks, he stated that in his view, it would be improper for him longer to maintain his place in the chair.—He sneaked out and did not again return, but united his destinies with Yancey and that party, which had raised the sword to cut the band of the Union in twain.

I hope the Convention will make a bold and decided declaration in favor of the great principle of non-intervention. I want to see that principle of popular power in the Territories incorporated as an article in the creed of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in addition to the platform laid down at Cincinnati in 1856. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.]

With that platform, with that glorious principle of popular sovereignty which was established in 1848, affirmed in 1852, and reaffirmed in 1856, and with Douglas and Johnson, I defy opposition. [Applause.]—There is yet truth and honesty in the heart of the people to uphold the right and strike down the wrong.

Appealing again to you, gentlemen, I trust you will be cautious, that you will act deliberately, but what you do, do effectually, so that it cannot be undone. [Applause.]

I am reminded that I have not said a word of our candidate for Governor, Hon. Henry D. Foster. It affords me great pleasure to say that I believe him to be in every way worthy of the support of the Democratic party. [Applause.] The election for Governor precedes the Presidential election. It is the hinge upon which the latter turns, and I regard it of vast importance that we should secure the election of Gen. Foster. [Three cheers and a tiger for Foster.] The Convention is now ready to proceed to business.

The Fusion Electoral Ticket.

Every true Democrat desires, of course, that the men and measures of his party should be sustained by a majority of the people, and is therefore willing to do anything in reason to produce this result. But there are some things that no true Democrat will do, because he cannot even think of them with any degree of patience, or attempt them without dishonor.

One of these things is the novel and startling proposition to pack up the whole Democratic vote of the Keystone State, like a bundle of dry goods, to be handed over after the election, not as the people of the State have directed, but as the people or the politicians of other States may happen to render necessary for a certain purpose. Now, there are at least three good reasons why no good Democrat can ever consent to this. In the first place, the candidates named in this compromise do not represent the same principles, and cannot therefore both be Democrats.

Douglas is most clearly the representative of "Congressional non-intervention" in the local affairs of the Territories, while Breckinridge is as clearly pledged to "active intervention on the part of every branch of the General Government" for the protection of slave property outside of the slave States. Douglas believes that that which is property by the common consent of the whole nation requires no other protection in the Territories than that which the people there will cheerfully accord to it, and that that which is property solely in virtue of local laws will be protected by them as soon as they desire it, but should neither be established in opposition to the will of those who are adverse to it, nor withheld from those who are willing to adopt it, while Breckinridge is solemnly pledged to a creed that deprives the people of the Territories of the right of self-government on a most important point—that would compel the representatives of the whole nation to recognize and protect as *property* that which is only property in certain portions of the country, and by force of certain local laws, which laws are repudiated by the local legislation of other portions of the country equally respectable, and equally entitled to national recognition and support.

Candidates thus representing adverse principles cannot be run together without gross inconsistency.

In the second place, only one of these candidates *can* be the "regular nominee" of the party, even if the platforms were the same.

There cannot be two *regular* Democratic Conventions, nor two *regular* Democratic nominations—one or the other *must* be irregular and spurious. The regular National Convention, representing all the States, met certainly at Charleston, and as regularly adjourned to Baltimore, while there was no regular Convention either called at Richmond or adjourned from Richmond to Baltimore.

The Convention, which was regularly called at Charleston, did not adjourn *sine die* until it had formed a platform and nominated candidates. That platform is the one we had in 1856 at Cincinnati; and the candidate running on that platform is Stephen A. Douglas—a very consistent friend of it. Those who did this did not "secede," because *majorities never do secede*—they *vote* their way through. If, then, the old plan of submitting when out-voted is wrong—if the modern idea of seceding when you happen to be in the minority is improper and destructive of all order, then the assembly which nominated Mr. Breckinridge was irregular, and he is *not* the regular nominee of the party. Now, all true Democrats believe in "regular nominations," when made by "regular Conventions," or "regular Democratic platforms," and they frown indignantly on all irregular movements, as subversive of all order and organization, from that of the township up to that of the nation. They will not—cannot, therefore, with any consistency, consent to this arrangement.

Again, the State Committee have no right to propose, nor have the electors any right to agree to such a proposition. Custom has defined and fixed their several duties. They are appointed to carry out the wishes of the State and National Conventions.

The former body is bound by party rule to pledge the latter to vote for the nominees of the National Convention, who, in its turn, is, by the same rule, bound to obey or to resign. Instead of this, they unite in this proposition to defeat the will of their masters.

They are told by the National Convention, "Here is the creed of the party for this campaign; it is the same on which we triumphed in 1856, and has been deliberately reaffirmed. Here is the candidate of the party, the faithful advocate of our party creed. Put now in motion the machinery that will give to them both the party vote."

The committee and electors reply: "We hear you; but we choose not to obey; we choose that a man who denies the party creed and opposes the party candidates shall have an opportunity of defeating both; of turning the whole vote of this State in favor of the creed and the men that have been repudiated by it in solemn conclave, even though that repudiation may be ratified by every Democrat in the Commonwealth. We hear you; but *we* choose that a seceding minority shall have as good a chance of carrying the State or nation as the regular majority can by any possibility have; that those who depart from the party creed are as good Democrats as those who adhere to it; that he who can muster but eighty seceding votes in a Convention not called or adjourned to Baltimore is as much entitled to run on the Democratic ticket as he who has received one hundred and eighty regular votes in a regular National Convention.

"In short, the States and National Convention may do as they please—WE will do as we please. We will hold the vote of the State in our hands, and watching the other States with one eye, and our own private interests with the other, we will throw her vote, not as those who elected us wish, but as *circumstances* may require. Who bids? and how much? We are pledged to no one—the highest bidder shall be the buyer!"

The plan deserves nothing but contempt. It is a cheat from beginning to end. No Democrat who believes in "priciple" and in the binding obligations of "regular nominations," will touch it. There will be but one Democratic creed and one Democratic candidate in the field in the coming campaign.—Those who oppose them may *call* themselves Democrats, and ring the changes, on this good old much-perverted name; but how any one can claim the name, while he spits upon the platform which he gloried in and triumphed on in 1856; who prefers as a candidate the man who openly denies the Democratic creed, secedes from the Democratic nomination, and throws his whole force against them both, is a matter which is entirely beyond our comprehension.—*Press.*

Stephen A. Douglas--Who and What is He?

Among the distinguished speakers at the Douglas meeting in Philadelphia, Saturday, 21st inst., General Dodge, of Iowa, ex-governor of that State, ex-minister to Spain, and chairman of the Iowa delegation in the Baltimore convention. In the course of his remarks, the General said:

I know that Henry Clay relied upon him more than any other man, entrusted to him the drawing of the compromise bills, and called upon him, when his voice became so feeble that he could no longer fill the senate, to take his place and fight the battle for the admission of California, Utah and New Mexico, [great applause,] and for the establishment of the principle that the people shall be left free to shape their own domestic institutions and control their own destinies. Who was it that lashed Sumner, Seward & Co., and triumphed over them in the great debate upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which established a living principle by which the matter of slavery is to be settled, and the vexed question to be forever banished from the hall of Congress?

It was Stephen A. Douglas. [Cheers.] You all know him. [A voice, "and love him." Cheers.] I knew him when he was an honorable pioneer, with his pack upon his back. [Cheers.] I knew him when he pushed the jack-plane in a village in Illinois.—[Cheers.] I knew him as a village school master; as the attorney general of this State; as a Judge upon the Supreme Court bench, and subsequently when he was elected to the lower branch of Congress and from there to the Senate, where he is now serving his third term. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, if the bolters and political tricksters who are now at work to defeat the choice of the people for the highest office in their gift succeed, he will grow upon their hands just as old Hickory did, when he was defeated for the same position, and by the same means, in 1824. [Cheers] The familliar name by which he is known among his countrymen, is that of the "Little Giant," but if he is cheated by these Secessionists and Disunionists, he will be known in the future as the "Big Giant," before whom intriguing politicians will fly, as from the wrath to come. I tell you, that if he ever comes down on any of them the unfortunate man will think he weighs morn than a ton. [Great Applause.]

If he is beaten now his success in the future is certain; while those who oppose the party because he is the nominee, will be consigned to oblivion. ["That's so," and cheers] The people love him because he is true to them and maintains their rights. They have watched with interest the persecution to which he has been subjected; they have seen him removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories by a tyranical majority, because of his independence, and they have seen those who should have sustained him and strengthened his hands, resort to every trick to disgrace him, because they were jealous and envious of his hold on the popular heart. The result of these attempts is before you. Without patronage, without power, he has stood forth in the Democratic Convention at Charleston and at Baltimore triumphant and victorious. He received from that convention the greatest honor it could pay him, the regular, legitimate nomination for the Presidency, and if you are true to yourselves, you will ratify that nomination at the ballot-box.

TRUE AS HOLY WRIT!—Col. James W. Harris, of Georgia, made a speech at a Douglas meeting in Atlanta, on the 17th inst., in the course of which he reviewed the action of the Douglas delegates at Baltimore, and defended them from the asperations of the secessionists. He said: The *Seceders* made no efforts at Baltimore to defeat the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, or to modify the minority report adopted at Charleston. Their only object being in going to Baltimore to withdraw from that Convention those delegations from the border Slave States which refused to secede at Charleston. They did not go to Baltimore for harmony, but for the purpose of sectionalizing the Democratic party, forcing the election of Lincoln, and then to consummate the ultimatum of their hopes—a dissolution of the Union.

No Compromise.

This is now the cry from the lips of every loyal Democrat in the land. The *true*, faithful and consistent Democrats *cannot* compromise with Traitors, Seceders and Disunionists. To do so would be utter ruin to our noble party. Upon this subject the editor of that faithful old organ of the Vermont Democracy, the *Vermont Patriot*, very pertinently says:

"The inflated Breckinridge supporters, in the Free States, may as well understand, first as last, that they have got to face the music. Their ambition is first, to retain their offices, and next to retain insides seats in the Democratic wagon. They propose to retain their offices, says the Providence *Post*, for the present, by abusing Douglas and his friends, and denouncing the Baltimore Convention. They propose to keep in the party, by getting the party to stretch its covering so as to enclose them. They want "union electoral tickets" in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and some other States—a sort of half-way endorsement of secession and treason—and an admission on the part of the regular Democracy that a slave code and slave trade may, after all, be Democratic "institutions."

"We risk nothing whatever in saying that these gentlemen cannot be accommodated.—They can hold their offices until the 4th of March; they can abuse the Democratic nominee, and the Democratic Convention, and the Democratic platform, and the Democratic party to their heart's content. *But they are out*—AND THEY CAN'T COME IN! The Democracy will make no bargains with outsiders, no compromises with traitors. The people have set out to preserve the integrity of the party—and they will do it, though every State in the Union should be lost to their candidate.

"But there is no prospect of any great losses. The probability is that Mr. Douglas will carry more Northern States than have been carried by the Democracy since 1852.—The more conservative of the Republicans are coming to them every day, and already it is certain that in the North, at least, they will gain more than they will lose by the Breckinridge movement. Many States will be redeemed; many Democratic Representatives to Congress will be elected in districts now controlled by Republicans; and best of all, a gang of Northern politicians who have proved themselves to be as corrupt as corruption itself, will be everlastingly disposed of.

"No—we say again—there will be no compromise between the regular Democracy and the men who have bolted the nominations.—The Democratic party has never yet left its high position to trade with renegades, and it never will. In the present case, it objects to the manner of *bolting*, to the bolters' platform, to the bolters' candidates, and to the bolters' themselves. The motive of the leaders is too plainly written on their foreheads. You can go your way gentlemen; but you cannot harness to the Democratic team."—*State Sentinel.*

The Seceding Movement Dying Out in the South.

It is evident that the Secession movement is wilting and dying out in the South. The people of that section of the country are not desirous of contributing to the election of a Republican President; neither do they want a dissolution of the Union, to both of which ends, votes against the regular Democratic nominees will tend. As a specimen of how things are working, read the following from the Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle and Sentinel*:

"Consequently the Democratic people are fast abandoning the seceders' ticket, the residuary legatee of all the corruption and abominations of the present outrageous Administration—*the supple tools* of the camp-followers and plunderers.

"In this (Richmond) county, it is said by those who ought to be posted, that there are only *thirty-two* Breckinridge men out of a voting population of near two thousand. Gentlemen from Columbia inform us that there are *seven*, out of eight hundred in that county. From Lincoln we hear of none. In Wilkes there are a goodly number, but they are very anxious to compromise. The Franklin Democracy, we learn, are almost unanimous for Douglas and Johnson, and the same news comes also from Hall and Habersham. The seceders bid fair in Georgia, according to present appearances, to die out before the first frost."

A State Convention is to be held in Tennessee at Nashville, next Saturday, 28th inst., to perfect a Douglas electoral ticket. The Memphis *Appeal*, a leading and influential journal, has the following upon the subject:—

"The people desire discussion; and there is besides a strong effort being made by the leaders in the secession movement, to forestall public sentiment, which must be met at the earliest day possible. We are assured, from the best information we can get from all quarters, that a great reaction is even now going on in favor of Douglas and Johnson.—

The great masses of the people cannot be persuaded that it is their duty as patriots to follow up the secession movement at Charleston and Baltimore, and thus complete the work of destruction to the great national Democratic party. They will rather prefer to do battle inside of the regular organization, and in support of the regular ticket.

Out of the Party.

The editor of that old and able organ of the Rhode Island Democracy, the *Providence Post*, with great force and truth says that the men who support John C. Breckinridge for President have *gone out* of the Democratic party. Nothing can be plainer than this.—In the first place Mr. Breckinridge was nominated by a Seceder's Convention. It was neither regularly called nor regularly held. It embraced only one hundred and eighteen delegates, and had majority delegations of any sort from only eight States, and the delegates from only three States had been authorized to act in it. It was thus, in its composition and organization, *an unauthorized Convention of Bolters from the Democratic party.*

In the second place, the Convention, if Convention it may be called, refused to stand upon the Democratic platform, but adopted a platform which had been *distinctly repudiated by the Democratic party* in its National Convention, while that Convention was unquestionably an authoritative body. Nobody will dare deny that the Convention which met at Charleston on the 23d of April was *the National Democratic Convention.* Every State, every Congressional District was represented in it; and while they were represented—*before a single delegate had bolted*—a platform was adopted, and that subsequently adopted by the Seceders was distinctly and emphatically repudiated.

We say, then, that the men and newspapers which stand upon that repudiated platform, and support its nominees, ARE OUT OF THE PARTY. Their talk about Democracy is mere twaddle. No man is a Democrat who stands upon any other than the Democratic Platform, and support any other than the regular nominees of the party.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 8, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

To the Democrats of Huntingdon County.

The Democratic citizens of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, August 11th, 1860, and elect two delegates from each, who will assemble upon the following WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., in the Court House, at Huntingdon, to nominate a Ticket for County Officers, to be voted for at the approaching annual election—to elect three Congressional and three Senatorial Conferees to put in nomination one candidate for Congress and one for the State Senate, and to transact such other business as may be thought advisable for the success of the party.

The election in the several townships to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued open two hours, and in the several boroughs at 7½ o'clock, and closed at 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee.

S. T. BROWN, *Chairman.*

DEMOCRATS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, COME, LET US REASON TOGETHER.—The last Huntingdon *Union*, a paper commenced just one year ago, and pledged to the support of Democratic nominees, has already kicked out of the traces. We find in the last number of that paper, the following *extraordinary* disorganizing paragraph:

"In this county, Breckinridge is stronger than Douglas. Our strong Democratic townships are dead against him, and in Cass, which is heavily Republican, we do not think Douglas will get a vote. His strength is fabulous—looks large on paper—but "grows small by degrees and beautifully less," when we come "to count noses." We have no desire to estimate the number of his friends less than it really is; *we want the truth and nothing but the truth.*"

Democrats of Cass—Democrats of the strong Democratic townships—Democrats of the county—how do you like to be represented as occupying a position hostile to the regular nominees of your party. We do not believe that the Democrats of the strong Democratic townships are ready and willing to say by their votes that they will not support the *nominees* of the Democratic National Convention. We are not prepared to believe that they are ready to be counted with the Yancey-Breckinridge bolters and disorganizers. Stephen A. Douglas *is* the Democratic National nominee for President—no political power on earth can deprive him of that honor—and as such he must be supported or opposed. If the strong Democratic townships are prepared to bolt the National organization and its nominees, they should not be afraid or ashamed to elect delegates on Saturday next, who will openly and fearlessly declare in County Convention their determination not to recognize the action of the National Convention as binding upon them.

"WE *want the truth and nothing but the truth.*" We want to know *where* to find the Democrats of the county—of the "strong Democratic townships"—who have, during late campaigns, damned the men who dared refuse to give their support to Democratic nominees. We want such Democrats in particular, and all others in general, to say through their delegates in County Convention, *where they are* NOW—whether they are supporting or opposing the nominees of regular Democratic Conventions. We want the Democrats of the county *"to count noses"* on this question. We want the only National party of the State and Union to know where the Democracy of "Old Huntingdon" stands—whether *with* or *against* the National Democracy. We want our County Convention to speak out in language not to be misunderstood, that in all future the record may be referred to with pride, or indignation. Democrats, buckle on your armor, a battle well begun is half won. We want to hear from those "strong Democratic townships," and we want to record their vote, *for* or *against* DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the only nominees of the only National Democratic Convention held in 1860. There can be no middle ground taken. Democrats must face the music, *and be heard* through their delegates in the County Convention on Wednesday next.

☞ The Democratic County Delegate Convention of Dauphin county, which met in Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week, adopted a resolution declaring Stephen A. Douglas, Herschel V. Johnson and Henry D. Foster the regularly nominated candidates and as such they receive the support of the Democratic party. Good for the Democracy of Dauphin.

CAN THEY BE TRUSTED?—Some of the Presidential Electors, selected by the Reading Covention and pledged by that body to the support of the National Democratic nominee for President, whosoever he might be, have already refused to be bound by that pledge. They act separate and apart from the declared sentiments unanimously expressed by the Democracy of the State in that Convention assembled.

That Convention also adopted a platform of principles—the same platform upon which Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected in '56, and upon which Douglas, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, now stands. This platform a portion of the Electoral ticket repudiate—repudiate by declaring that they are willing to cast the Democratic vote of the State for Breckinridge and his sectional platform. Can such men be trusted? Can the Douglas Democracy, the National Democratic party of the Union, trust such men? Never. If elected—repudiating the pledge of the party that made them—they would be as ready and willing to cast their votes for Lincoln *to defeat Douglas* as they would be to cast them for Breckinridge.—There can be no double-headed smuggling game played off on the National Democracy this campaign. The proposition of the disorganizers to have Breckinridge recognised as having equal claims with Douglas, upon the Democratic organization, is offering an insult to every man who believes there should exist a *National* organization of the Democratic party. Those who are against Douglas are against the regular organization of the Democratic party, and, occupying that position, are giving "aid and comfort" to the Opposition. Such we shall treat as political enemies—enemies to our principles, party and organization. With such we cannot compromise on any other proposition than the withdrawal of Breckinridge the disorganizer. Every man voting a fusion, double-headed Electoral ticket this fall, compromises his principles, his party organization, and his honor.

NO VOICE IN THE PARTY.—The man who bolts the nomination of Douglas can have no voice in the National Democratic party.—Breckinridge and Lane are bolters. They have severed their connection with the Democratic organization, and are now lending themselves to the enemies of the party.—Hence they are not within the pale of the political church and can have no communion in it. Those who support them are bolters and must be treated to the same fate. They can have no voice or consideration in the party—none whatever. The man who talks for Breckinridge talks for Lincoln, and the man who supports Breckinridge aids Lincoln.

There is no alternative for Democrats who desire to redeem the State and take the electoral vote from Lincoln, but to support Douglas, hence those who do not do so, will be regarded as in favor of aiding Lincoln to carry the State. That is the practical view of it, and no other view can be taken. That is the view the solid Democratic voting men will take of the matter. To talk of Breckinridge and Lane as the nominees of the National Democratic party, is to talk nonsense.—They are the regular nominees of the Richmond Disunion Convention, and were never nominated by any other Convention. The squad of bolters who nominated them at Baltimore did so without any delegated authority whatever.

"The National contest in this State has ceased to be for victory; it is but a fight, by the enemies of the Democratic party, for vengeance."—*Huntingdon Union.*

An honest confession, it is said, is good for the soul. Here we have the bold declaration of a Yancy-Breckinridge disorganizing sheet that the fight for Breckinridge is not for a victory, but as enemies of the Democratic party, the fight is for vengeance on the regular Democratic nominees and the Democratic National organization. We want no better evidence than the declaration of the *Union* to satisfy Democrats that every Breckinridge paper in the State and in the Union is in the interest of the Yancey Disunionists. Forewarned, forearmed!

"Are the true friends of Douglas ready to be sold to the Republicans?—*W. H. Welsh.*

No, sir. The true friends of Douglas don't intend to vote for purchasable material—for Electors who refuse to recognize Douglas as the Democratic nominee. The true friends of Douglas are too old to be caught napping—they are of mature age and wont be sold to the Republicans nor to the Yancy Disunionists.

A FACT TO BE REMERBERED.—There is not a single avowed Secessionist or Disunionist in the slave States who does not heartily and cordially support the Breckinridge and Lane ticket for President and Vice President.—Does not this fact satisfactorily prove, when we consider the proverbial political sagacity of these men, that they, without exception, deem this ticket satisfactory, and well adapted to further their Disunion purposes; and does not this fact account for their unanimity in supporting it?

COMING BACK.—The Richland, Ohio, *Democrat* states that quite a number of Democrats in that vicinity, who left the Democratic party in 1854, are now coming back to their first love, since the party has been purged of disunoinists, and will vote for Douglas and Johnson. So it is in every State of the Union.—Let us cut entirely loose from these bad corrupt men, and then we can redeem every Northern and Western State. *Down with the Yancey-Breckinridge Disunionists!*

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—Judge Parker, of New York, eminent as a jurist, and at the two last State elections the Democratic candidate for Governor, understands what it has been the purpose of the Democratic party to accomplish. In a letter to the meeting at Albany for the ratification of the nomination of Douglas he says:—"Mr. Douglas is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate. He stands on the platform of "non-intervention," which is eminently national and just to all, and on which the campaigns of 1852 and 1856 were successfully fought. It will relieve the country from dangerous agitations by withdrawing from Congress the whole subject of slavery, and leaving to each community and to every individual the full enjoyment of whatever rights have been secured by the federal constitution. It is the safe intermediate ground on which all Union-loving men can stand together, the ultra secessionists of the South on one side and the mad Abolitionists of the North on the other.

THE CONSPIRATORS ALARMED.—The Ohio *Statesman* thus speaks of the alarm in that State: "There is alarm in the Republican as well as in the secession camp. The Douglas shouts that rend the air, and are growing louder and more frequent, spread dismay in the ranks of the interventionists of both the Giddings and the Yancey school. They affect great calmness while they are shaking with mortal fear. They outwardly pretend that Douglas is of no consequence as a Presidential candidate in this campaign; that he cannot even carry a single State, or get a single electoral vote, while they give the lie to these assertions, by the prominence they are compelled to yield to him as a candidate.—Abandoning all support of their own candidates and platforms, the Republicans and secessionists concentrate all their force in constant and combined attacks upon the life, character and opinions of the people's favorite and the nations' choice, Stephen A. Douglas."

WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE FUSION ELECTORAL TICKET?—Not an honest faithful friend of Douglas—not an honest faithful Democrat. There are men upon that ticket who have already forfeited all claim to the confidence of the *Democratic* party. Keim, one of the electors at large, and others on the ticket, deny that there has been a Democratic nomination made for the Presidency. If such electors should unfortunately be elected, their votes would be in the market for the highest bid from *any* party. We cannot support such a ticket—it is unworthy the support of the true Democracy of the Keystone State. The *corrupt dollar* would be, as it has been, the controlling influence with all electors who deny the regularity of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. Much better would it be for the present and future of the Democratic party that our nominees should be defeated fairly by Abe Lincoln, than to be *sold* either to him or the Yancey-Disunionists of the South.

☞ The Yancey-Breckinridge disorganizors are in great trouble because the friends of the regular Democratic nominees, Douglas and Johnson, did not go out of the organization in the action of their Convention at Harrisburg on the 26th ult. The veteran Democrats in that body have the principles and success of the party too warmly at heart to be even suspected by honorable men of meditating a wrong to the Democratic party. It has come to a pretty pass, indeed, if Democrats cannot be privileged to meet together for consultation—to ratify regular nominations, and to devise *honorable* means to defeat foes within and foes without. Disorganizing pigmy dictators will be taught a lesson they will not soon forget. *God and Liberty! Democratic principles, Douglas, Johnson, Foster and Victory!* We compromise on no other platform.

WHAT IS LINCOLN'S CHANCE?—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* shows that the idea that Lincoln can be elected by the people is a weak one. It estimates the following vote against him:

The South cast	120	electoral votes.	
California,	4	"	"
Rhode Island,	4	"	"
Pennsyvania,	27	"	"
	155		

This is yielding to him every other North ern State. But he cannot carry Illinois nor Indiana. He cannot carry Ohio or New York. Douglas and Popular Sovereignty will carry them all. Since the Disunionists and Administration corruptionists have conspired to put Douglas down, the honest Union loving people of this country will combine to put him up. It was so in Jackson's time, it will be so now; and it is our opinion that this Union feeling will become so strong and contempt for official insolence and corruption so intense that Douglas will be elected without the vote of a Southern State.

THAT'S THE TALK.—The editor of the *Democrat*, published at Montrose, Susquehanna county, in this State, and a paper, until recently, opposed to Senator Douglas, in his issue of the 26th ult., says: "Our belief is, that Douglas will so far lead Lincoln in this State, that he can afford to divide a complimentary vote with Messrs. Breckinridge and Bell, and still come out ahead. Even in Susquehanna county, hitherto so terribly be-ridden and be-fooled by the Montrose clique of abolition demagogues, we have strong hopes that their small majority of last year will this fall be turned under through the popularity of the 'Little Giant.'"

The Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

The *Pittsburg Post*, a paper that opposed the call for the late Harrisburg Mass State Convention, says: We have strong hopes that the Democratic State Committee, which takes place on next Thursday, the 9th, at Cresson, some measures will be adopted which will preserve the integrity of the State organization, and at the same time, give to the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania the certainty that they are supporting for President the regular nominee of the party. We regard it as the duty of every Democrat to support the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, with his entire influence and ability. To cast the influence of the Pennsylvania Democracy for any other man, is to desert the regular nominee of the party, and is contrary to all rules of the organization. The regularity of his nomination is admitted by even those who pretend to prefer the nomination of the Secessionists. All the attempts which have been made to justify the opposition to Mr. Douglas, and to place the Disunion candidate upon an equal footing with him before the Democratic voters of the State, have been received with cold disfavor by the masses of the people. The tone of public sentiment is in favor of supporting regular nominations. The sensible men of the party know that the Disunionists of the South care nothing about either the Democratic party or the union of the States. When they find themselves in a hopeless minority, they retire from the Convention and set up for themselves. Why should any true-hearted Democrat leave his party and side with these disorganizers?—Are the political trimmers, adventurers and spoilsmen of the land to be acknowledged the National Democracy? In their support of the candidate, they claim no prestige of a regular nomination. They set themselves up as a minority to defeat the will of the majority.

It seems almost incredible that there are men in Pennsylvania ready and willing to aid in the disunion practices of these Secessionists—men who are willing to sacrifice the party organization of the State to gain their nefarious ends.

We know that they cannot succeed. The Democratic party cannot be swindled into a surrender of its principles, and supporting the infamous exactions of Southern nullificators.

We hope that on its assembling, the State Committee will take open, fair and square Democratic ground. The contest must be between the conservative doctrines of Douglas and the extreme Abolition doctrines of Lincoln. If the Committee find themselves unable to settle upon a plan which shall secure such a contest, let them refer the whole question back to the people. There is yet time enough for a new Convention, and we have confidence that the people will do right.

CALLING HARD NAMES.—The Memphis *Avalanche*, a fire-eating Democratic journal, calls the Convention that nominated Douglas, "the Baltimore *Rump* Mass meeting." We don't so understand the division of the great National Convention. The *Head* and *Shoulders* remained in the original meeting, and it was the *Rump* and *Tail* that went off, and have presented for their candidate the *Rump* of Buchanan's administration! Many of the delegates in this *Rumpenridge* Convention were thoroughly bogus and irregular. The seceders were in a minority, and therefore constitute the *Rump* or *Tail* of the last original stall-feed for the occasion! Half the delegates in this *Rump* Convention, were without regular credentials, and therefore the whole affair was an arrant humbug!

ANOTHER BRECKINRIDGE FIZZLE.—The Breckinridge and Lane men of Graves county Kentucky, thinking themselves in a majority there, called for a ratification meeting. Handbills were accordingly printed and distributed, and great efforts made to rally the faithful. But, lo! when the meeting assembled—composed of several hundred Democrats—but fifty supporters of Breckinridge could be found in the whole vast assemblage; and the meeting, instead of ratifying Breckinridge and Lane, passed resolutions in favor of Douglas and Johnson, *as the regular nominees of the Democratic party*, and pledged themselves to their support. The poor Breckinridge Disunionists looked chop fallen. Breckinridge will not carry a single county in the State of Kentucky. Mark that!

CHEERING NEWS.—Large and enthusiastic Douglas ratification meetings are held throughout the Southern States. The indications are that the conservative Democracy will run the Yancy-Breckinridge disorganizers completely off the course. The Disunionists of the South have led the Democratic party and the country to the verge of ruin—the masses have risen in their might and say, "thus far and no further."

THE DIFFERENCE.—Wherever Judge Douglas shows himself, the people seem to be carried away with enthusiasm.

On the other side, a gentleman informed us last evening, that he came through with Mr. Breckinridge from Washington city to Cincinnati, and that at every station in Virginia, Maryland and Ohio, Mr. B. was treated with a coldness bordering on contempt.—No persons met Mr. B. at the stations, no person shouted for him, and no person seemed to notice him, by way of giving him a serenade at Cincinnati, which place he remained over night, and it was well known publicly that he was stopping at the Burnett House.—"How the mighty have fallen." Or, as Col. Benton once remarked, "What a sad picture is presented—the fall of a degenerate son of a noble family."—*St. Louis Herald.*

Who is the Regular Nominee?

Capt. Geo. N. Smith, who represented the 18th Congressional District, in the National Convention, in the subjoined gives his reasons for his vote and present support of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Smith is the editor of the Johnstown (Cambria) *Echo*, and the Democratic candidate for a seat in the popular branch of the Legislature, in which position, he has, on several occasions, represented the county. He had the name of Mr. Breckinridge flying at the mast-head of his paper until after the nomination of Mr. Douglas.—We commend his remarks to the Democracy of Huntingdon county.

"Now what are the facts in reference to our votes in the National Convention? At Charleston Mr. Breckinrigde would not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency, nor would his friends allow his name to be used, but steadily and peremptorily objected to having him nominated. Had the Southern men remained in Convention at Charleston and Mr. Breckinridge allowed his name to be used we believe he could have been nominated. He would have received 20 votes of the Pennsylvania delegation, two and a half votes more than any other man could have received. At least three delegates beside ourself, who steadily voted for Mr. Douglas, were inclined to vote for Mr. Breckinridge when an opportunity occurred. Our personal preference was for Mr. Breckinridge, and had the Southern delegates not been led into the commission of a great blunder and outrage, by such unanointed scoundrels as Yancy and Slidell, Mr. B. might have been fairly and honorably nominated. Before the assembling of the Charleston Canvention, in a conversation with Mr. Breckinridge himself, he said to us that he did not seek the nomination, nor would he allow his name to be used as long as his friend Mr. Guthrie was a candidate. After the Charleston Convention, and a short time previous to the Baltimore Convention, in a private conversation we had with Mr. B. on the same subject, he again said he would never consent to be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Guthrie. And what does Mr. Breckinridge say in his letter of acceptance.—Hear him:

"I have not sought or desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston, it was withdrawn by a friend in obedience to my expressed wishes. My views had not changed when the Convention re-assembled at Baltimore, and when I heard of the difference which had occurred there my indisposition to be connected prominently with the canvass was confirmed, and expressed to my friends."

Our personal friendship and liking for Mr. B. would have caused us to vote for him, knowing at the same time that the district we represented preferred Mr. Douglas, and when Mr. B.'s name could not be used with his consent or desire, we could not do otherwise than vote for Mr. Douglas, whom we knew to be the decided choice of the Democracy of three of the counties composing the 18th Congressional District.

No one saw more clearly the difficulties we had to overcome in making a nomination at both Charleston and Baltimore than we did—no one more regretted the unfortunate division in our ranks, and no one did more in a quiet, unassuming way to bring about harmonious action. Much as we preferred Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas, we could not, understanding Mr. B.'s feelings, and acting under his own advice, vote for him in convention, and now regarding, as we do, the nomination of Mr. Douglas as regular according to Democratic usages, and Democratic rules, we feel bound by all the rules of the Democratic organization to support him as the regular nominee of the party."

Position of the Democratic Party in 1856---Upon Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty.

EXTRACT FROM THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force within the said Territory of Kansas and elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, *which being inconsistent with the principle of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories*, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; *it being the true and intent meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude therefrom, but* TO LEAVE THE PEOPLE THEREOF PERFECTLY FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY, SUBJECT ONLY TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES: *Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation* which may have existed prior to the act of 6th March, 1820, EITHER PROTECTING, ESTABLISHING, PROHIBITING OR ABOLISHING SLAVERY."

EXTRACT FROM THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

"1. *Resolved*, That," claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiate all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion; *the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principle contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'slavery question,'* upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY AND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"2. That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, *and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in* 1854."

EXTRACT FROM MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, DATED JUNE 16, 1856.

"The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been from the original and pure fountain of political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY LIKE THOSE OF A STATE SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS. The Kansas Nebraska act does no more than give the force of law to this elmentary principle of self-government. This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove, in practice, in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

EXTRACT FROM MAJOR BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH AT LEXINGTON, AFTER HIS NOMINATION TO THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

"Upon the distracting question of domestic slavery their position is clear. The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions:—THAT CONGRESS SHALL NOT INTERVENE UPON THIS SUBJECT IN THE STATES, IN THE TERRITORIES, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; THAT THE PEOPLE OF EACH TERRITORY SHALL DETERMINE THE QUESTION FOR THEMSELVES, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery."

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1856.

"Finally, in 1850, after a period of great agitation throughout the country, the leading patriots and wise men of both parties, such as Clay, Webster, Cass and others, decided upon leaving this question where it always ought to have been left, and where the true spirit of our institutions places it—IN THE HANDS AND UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES THEMSELVES, restrained only by the Constitution.

"The whole nation rejoiced in this wise adjustment, and all parties claimed it as a finality as to this principle of *Territorial organization*. For once the question of slavery in the Territories was settled upon the principles of our Revolutionary fathers, who demanded a voice and a vote in regulting their own institutions; the same great fundamental principles of human government which underlie and uphold our whole republican system—principles suited to all Territories and to all times, and as broad and enduring as eternal truth. This form of adjustment was denominated NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS—SELF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES."

Can We Honorably Accept a Compromise.

Can any true Democrat vote for John C. Breckinridge, or agree to any arrangement which by any possibility would place him in the Presidential chair? He is the nominee of a set of men, who, elected as delegates to, a Democratic National Convention, refuse to, be governed by the fairly expressed will of a majority of that Convention upon the subject of the platform of the party who vote upon, the question and use all means to defeat it, but finding that a large majority of the delegates hold different views, and are resolved to adhere to well established principles, this traitorous minority secede from the regularly constituted body, take formal leave of it, and refuse in any way to be bound by its action.

They organize a separate meeting, adopt a distinct and entirely antagonistic platform, attempt to give themselves a new and different name, and finally nominate candidates in opposition to the candidates of the regular convention. They nominate their candidates in what they term a National convention, but in which the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, were not represented by a single delegate or individual. Thirteen States not represented in any way, and yet they call it "National."—Of all the votes polled in making their nominations, there were only eighteen (and these all irregular) from what are called the Northern States' and yet they call it "National."

We are accustomed to urge that because the Republican party advocates principles which find numerical strength in the Northern States alone, and because their conventions are only attended by Northern delegates, therefore they are a sectional party.—Does not this argument apply as strongly to the Breckinridge faction? The Republicans assert that Congress possesses the power and ought to prevent the people of the Territories from having such institutions as they want. The Breckinridge party says that Congress possesses the power and ought to force them to have such institutions as they do not want. The one finds favor in the North; the other, entirely in the South. If, therefore, one is sectional, is not the other also?

And yet the true Democracy of the North is cooly asked by the hireling editors of a wretchedly corrupt Administration to forget its own integrity and join in an unholy coalition which by possibility might result in the election of John C. Breckinridge. We are asked to impliedly agree that Stephen A. Douglas is not our regularly nominated candidate, when the records and the figures prove conclusively that he was nominated in accordance with all the usages of the Democratic party. We are asked to involve our honor as Democrats and as men by an implied endorsement of their sectional platform.

But it will not do, Messrs. paid postmaster editors, coal agency editors, and government contractor editors. Your impudence is only equalled by your ignorance, if you ever supposed that the intelligent voters of the country could not see through your schemes, and judge your Democracy by the price paid for the treason. The Democratic party has never yet tarnished the glory of its victories by a fusion with any of its enemies. That system has been left entirely to those among whom John C. Breckinridge now stands, *i. e.* the enemies to the Democratic party. Having imbibed with them a hatred to Democratic principles and organization, it is not singular that he and his supporters should adopt their tactics and their system of operations in endeavoring to defeat the regularly nominated Democratic candidates, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.—*Norristown (Montgomery Co.,) National Democrat.*

NEW JERSEY.—The New Jersey Democracy have put up a regular straight-out Douglas electoral ticket. The Breckinridgers have abandoned the regular party and have fused with the Know Nothings on a fusion electoral ticket.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZING.—The Democrats of Shade Gap had a fine meeting on the 27th. On Monday evening, a respectable number of the Democrats of the "ancient borough" held a meeting in the Court House and organized a Douglas, Johnson and Foster Club. John Simpson was elected President, T. P. Love and A. L. Diffenbaugh, Vice Presidents, and A. L. Grim, Secretary. John M. Cunningham and Alex. Port were agreed upon as the persons to be voted for by the National Democrats at the delegate election on Saturday evening next, to represent the party in the County Convention on Wednesday next.

☞ The Deputy Marshals, now taking the census throughout the State, with a few honorable exceptions, are very busy in their efforts to disorganize the Democratic party. We warn Democrats of Huntingdon county to be on their guard when approached by these tools of the Disunionists. They must earn their wages by abusing Douglas, the regular nominee of the Democratic party. They have their instructions from Washington and must obey, or lose their head.

☞ Another new paper has been established in Blair county. It is published at Altoona and supports Bell and Everett. Lincoln stock is far below par in Blair county. In this county we hear of a large number of Bell men, and would not be surprised if Lincoln should not receive more than the two-thirds of the Opposition vote.

☞ Democrats of the county, we want to hear of a large turn out in every election district on Saturday next. In the townships the election will be held in the afternoon. In the boroughs they will be held in the evening.—Turn out and elect good men to represent you in the County Convention—men who will support the nominees of the National and State Conventions,—DOUGLAS, JOHNSON and FOSTER.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS OF FRUIT AND FLOWERS.—Mr. Roesen has now finished four beautiful paintings, which he will dispose of by issuing shares. It will be the last opportunity offered to secure Roesen's paintings, as he intends to leave here in September. Call and see the paintings. Tickets for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DELEGATE ELECTION.—The Democratic voters of the borough will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the Democratic County Convention to assemble in this place on Wednesday afternoon of next week. Every Democratic voter should turn out.

☞ We should like to know what Bro. Myers, of the *Bedford Gazette*, means by saying we are hard to beat at "*such like.*" Do you intend to be personal, Bro. Myers? if so we shall call up coffee, or "something else," for two, the first time we meet you.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—Martin Walker, of West township, is named by many Democrats as a proper person for nomination by the Democratic County Convention, for the office of Director of the Poor. Mr. Walker would make a very good officer.

A CHANCE TO SPECULATE.—Old rails are in great demand just now. They should have the appearance of being about twenty years old—they will then sell readily at a high price. Call on the "Rail Splitters."

☞ The Opposition County Convention *will* be interesting. The candidates for office are so numerous, and the offices so few, that we cannot see how all can be accommodated. Perhaps the disappointed will fight for vengeance.

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING.—The American wing of the Opposition party will hold a county mass meeting in this place, on Thursday evening of next week, to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett.

☞ Mr. John Law, of Spruce Creek, writes us that he has oats measuring 6 feet 5½ inches in height, and 1¼ inches in circumference. A little ahead of Little Walker.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—We are requested to announce John McClain, Esq., of Carbon township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ Frank Pelan, of Harrisburg, a fireman, was accidentally killed by the collision of two freight trains on the Pa. road, near Lewistown, on Thursday morning last.

A CHANCE TO WIN A PILE.—A stranger in town offers to bet his pile that Douglas will be elected President. For further information inquire of Conductor Gum Morrison.

TRUTH FITLY SPOKEN.—The Newbern, North Carolina *Progress* makes the following comment upon the recent speech of President Buchanan:

"Mr. Buchanan may be a very good and a very pure man, but his war upon Douglas proves him to be destitute of that gratitude which should enter into the composition of all good men, and his taking the stump for what he confesses himself, to be the *irregular* ticket is unworthy the President of our Republic. His vindictive course in removing from office or having them removed, all federal appointees who declare themselves in favor of the regular and against the seceder nominations, is worthy of the Reign of Terror. The old man's race, politically, is nearly run."

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the National Democrats, was held at the house of John Jamison, at Shade Gap, on Friday evening, July 27th ult. The meeting was called to order by A. F. Neely, on whose motion Mr. Joshua Price was chosen President; Jacob Kough, and John Carl, Vice Presidents, A. F. Neely, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by William Clymans, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for the Vice Presidency, recognizing in them the only regular Democratic nominees for those high offices now before the people, and pledging to them, one and all of us, a faithful, earnest and uncompromising support. We do so, believing that their election, and the triumph of the principles upon which they stand, will give peace to the country, and permanency to our institutions.

Resolved, also, That in the nomination of Henry D. Foster, for Governor, the Democracy have presented to the people of Pennsylvania, one of the most talented, fearless, incorruptible fellow-citizens: one in every way worthy the support of conservative national men; one whom it will be a privilege and a duty to sustain, and a pleasure to elect.

The following resolution was passed on motion of Mr. Jacob Kough. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Huntingdon *Globe*, for publication.

Mr. M. Trexler moved that the meeting adjourn to meet again at the house of John Jamison, on Friday evening, August 10th, which was carried.

JOSHUA PRICE, *Pres't.*

A. F. NEELY, *Sec'y.*

[These proceedings were signed by 42 Democrats of Shade Gap.]

The Patriot's Duty.

The following interesting letter from J. D. Porter, formerly a citizen of Henderson twp., this county, we clip from the *Brownsville Times:*

NORTH HENDERSON, Warren Co., Ill., July 18th, 1860.

DEAR TIMES:—The present political excitement, from the manner of its commencement, promises to be the most violent of any for many years, and as the campaign progresses excitement will probably, to a great extent, eclipse all reason and judgment. If it were not for this, the conservative lover of his country would have less to fear in the approaching contest. If every man, of whatever past political connection, could be persuaded to sit down and candidly ask himself, who he, as a patriot, ought to support with a view of calming the present dangerous sectional feeling that exists throughout the country, and bringing back that brotherly national feeling which formerly existed between the people of all sections of our common country, it seems to me there would be three-fourths of all votes *cast* at the coming election for Stephen A. Douglas. The only candidate in opposition to him with any prospect of success, is Abraham Lincoln. He stands as the representative of a party that has derived its principle strength from its continual welfare on Slavery and slaveryholders, and consequently his election must necessarily increase the present ill feeling, instead of allaying it. It is idle to say that the party has lately become more conservative and national. The speeches of Lovejoy and Sumner show but plainly the bitterness they feel against their brethren of the South; a feeling which will be reciprocated by the Southerners, and surely no one will claim that this is bringing back the Government and people to the principles and feelings of the Fathers—of which the Republicans prate so much. It is not to be denied that many have acted with the Democratic party, of late years who have no democracy about them, and in many places they controlled the party, and in this respect the late Secession is fortunate for the party. Those office-holders, office-hunters, aristocrats, demagogues and political tricksters, who in vain attempted to defeat the people of their choice in a candidate for the Presidency, have long disgraced the party and been the cause of driving out true democrats. But the fact that the party has proven too strong for them with all their aid from a corrupt Administration, and have obliged them to shamefully secede and set up on their own hook, will convince every candid man that the Democratic party with their great leader, S. A. Douglas, is truly Democratic—in favor of equality of the people, and their right and ability for self Government. No sane man of the North can believe that Douglas is in favor of giving more aid to extending slavery than the framers of our Constitution, while it is equally impossible for the most extreme Southern rights man to point to one of his acts which in any way violates the spirit of the Constitution. Why then should not every conservative patriot rally to the support of Stephen A. Douglas and by his election, allay the excitement and remove the suspicion and ill feeling existing between the people of different sections of our country.

P. S.—The people of Illinois show no favor to the Seceder-Disunion movement under the lead of Buchanan, and his tool, J. C. Breckinridge, and many that refused to support Douglas, two years ago are now coming out in his favor rendering the State of Illinois certain for him.

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—The wheat will again this year, fall below an average. The yield in this section will average about twelve or fourteen bushels per acre. Some sections of the State is much worse and it is said other parts are better. The corn crop promises an abundant yield throughout the State though it has been very dry in many places.

J. D. P.

A DEER RUN DOWN BY THE TRAIN.—About four miles from Lake City, a few days ago, as the train on the Florida Central Railroad was passing down, a deer was discovered at some distance to the right hand about on a parallel with the locomotive, under full speed, making for a bay-head on the opposite side of the track a considerable distance ahead.—The fleet animal put forth all its energies to gain the desired point, and we suspect, though without warrant, that the engineer may have *poked up* the fire a *little*, for it was about so good and so good, with the iron-horse and his nimble-footed competitor. The race became exciting, and all on board looked on with much interest. Finally the point of crossing sought by the animal was about to be reached, and it made one desgerate leap to cross the track in advance of the locomotive, and might have succeeded had it not been encumbered by the ditch; but the locomotive struck it, breaking three legs, and thus rendering it an easy prize. At another time the locomotive run down a wild turkey attempting to cross the track, and rendered it a prize to the operatives. Since catching a deer and wild turkey, our folks along the line think their cattle stand a slim chance.—*St. John's, Fla., Mirror.*

POLITICAL REACTION.—The Petersburg, Va., *Intelligencer* (Whig) says:

"A tremendous reaction has taken place in this section of country in favor of Judge Douglas within the last ten days. The Breckinridge storm which swept over the South just after he was nominated, has subsided, and the political atmosphere is now gradually becoming purer.

The people are beginning to see the worthlessness of the slave code doctrine and disunion, in the new Yancey-Breckinridge movements. In less than six months every Breckinridge man will be ashamed that they had anything to do with the disunion scheme.

The Massacres in Lebanon, Asia.

[Correspondence of the London News, July 1,]

Until last evening I had hoped that this mail would take home more cheering news, respecting this unhappy province. Unfortunately our prospects get darker every day, for each hour brings either news of fresh atrocities committed by the Druses, or more decided proof that the acts of the latter are connived at by the Turkish Government. It is now ascertained, and a nominal list of them has been made, that, up to last night, the Druses have burnt and pillaged no less than 151 christian villages since the 29th of May last, while no less than from 75,000 to 80,000 christian inhabitants of Lebanon—many of whom were a month ago wealthy men, others in quite easy circumstances, and all strangers to anything like poverty or want—are homeless beggars, depending on actual charity for their daily bread.

Over and above the number of christians shot in actual warfare, between seven and eight thousand have been butchered—backed to denth would be the fitter term—as no butcher ever used in his calling half the cruelty of these bloodthirsty miscreants—in cold blood by the Druses. And besides this more than 5000 widows who, until this Druse campaign, were happy wives and mothers, have lost their husbands, brothers, fathers, and all male relatives, even to the male infants at the breast; and sixteen hundred children are now orphans. All these figures have been very carefully compared with others, and weighed in the balance of English (local) opinion, before being given as facts. And after conversing, comparing and digesting all I hear, after bringing my own four years' experience in Syria to bear upon the subject, I am bound to say that I have considerably undestood the case. Moreover, fifty millions sterling would not pay for the towns, villages, hamlets and silk factories destroyed throughout the mountain—all the property of the Christians. There is, besides, a fearfully long list of convents, churches and nunneries belonging to the same people, all of which have been plundered and then detroyed by the Druses. In short, what commenced as a civil war between the two sects can no longer be called by that name.

For the last twenty days it has been nothing less than wholesale massacre of Christians by the Druses, and a wanton destruction of all property belonging to the former by the latter. To give you some idea what these Druses are, I will enumerate a few instances of their frightful barbarity, all of which I have heard from the unfortunate sufferers themselves, now refugees from Lebanon. One poor woman, I knew both her husband and herself well at Deir-el-Kamer, where they were wealthy people—told me that when the Druses attacked the town the second time, (I should mention that it had surrendered, and all the inhabitans had given up their arms some twenty-four days previously to the Druses, and promised protection by their sheiks,) her husband was hacked to pieces before her eyes by the large knives of the Druses, who then declared that they must kill all male children in the house. The mother tried to hide her two sons, one 15, the other 9 years old. The druses, however, found them out, and she begged and prayed for their lives, and endeavored to cover them in a corner with her person, but the Druses hacked at the lads over her shoulder, and gashed them until they both dropped down apparently lifeless.

The Druses then made off, and the woman, thinking her two sons dead, remained in a sort of stupor for two hours—so far as she can calculate. At last she was roused by hearing the eldest lad call her in a faint voice, trying to assure her that he was not yet dead. On this she felt the body of the youngest boy, and found his heart beating. She got some water, and after giving it to both her children, so far as she could get them to drink it, started into the town to see whether she could procure assistance to get her and her boys away. She got as far the seralio, or government house, but there she found that some 500 Christians, who had taken refuge, were being cut to pieces by the Druses, who had been invited to enter the precincts of the building by the Turkish soldiers of the garrison, these latter helping in the butchery, and being so far worse than the Druses that they abused, in the most infamous manner, all the women. Seeing no help could be obtained here, the poor woman turned to fly, when she came across an old Druse, who had formerly been a farm servant of her husband's.

After a great deal of entreaty on her part, the man consented to protect her and her children down to the sea coast, about four hours' journey, on condition of receiving an order on her brother, a wealthy man in Beyrout, for 10,000 piastres. To this she agreed and they returned together to her house.—She had not been absent more than an hour, but she found her two children cut into pieces, joint by joint, "limb and trunk severed," to use her words, "as butchers cut up sheep," heads, legs, arms, and bodies, being hacked up into a shapeless mass of bloody flesh and reeking bones. Some other poor women then joined her, and together they made their way to a mulberry plantation outside the town, where they passed the night. At daybreak they were discovered by a party of Druses, who, after stripping them to find whether they had any money on their persons, and taking away what little they possessed, told them they might go where they liked.—Four of the poor creatures had babies, all under a year old.

Of these infants two were girls and two boys; the former they did not touch, but the latter they said might grow up to be men and bear arms against the Druses; they therefore took the poor little creatures, and before their mothers' eyes tore them up the middle and limb by limb; "exactly," to use the poor woman's own expression, "as you tear up a fowl that is to be cooked with pillau." Remember all this was done, not in the heat of fighting, but deliberately, in cold blood. And I have heard of eleven other exactly similar cases of child-destruction by the Druses, in nine of which I implicitly believe, having every reason to do so.

Deir-el-Kamar contained a month ago, a population of 8000 souls, of which about 4000 were men and lads, 3500 women and girls, and 500 children under ten years old. Of the men, not more 150 have escaped, of the women and girls about 2000 have reached Beyrout; and of the young children less than 200 are alive. Don't forget, too, that this fiendish massacre was perpetrated upon a population which, twenty-four days previously, had surrendered to the Druses, had been promised protection by them, and were disarmed previously to the murder.

☞ A correspondent writing to the Washington *States and Union*, from the West, says: "We are all for Douglas here, except the Lincolnites, and they are all for Breckinridge."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY Aug. 6.—There is nothing new in the Flour market, the demand being limited both for export and home use, and prices are without change. The sales comprise 500 bbls superfine at $5 50 per bbl., 300 bbls Western extra at $5 37½; mixed brands and old stock are selling at $5 12½@5 25, extra at $5 44@5 75, and extra family and fancy lots at from $5 62½ up to $6 50, as to brand and quality. Rye flour is held at $3 62½, and corn meal at $3 25 per bbl.

Wheat—There is a good demand for prime at full rates, but inferior is not wanted. 1,000 bus. Pennsylvania sold at $1 20 per bus; we quote prime Southern at $1 28 and 1 30. White ranges from $1 35 and 1 50 per bus. 300 bus Delaware sold at $1 45, and 900 bus new Kentucky white sold at $1 50. Rye is scarce, 700 bus old Pennsylvania 75c. Corn—Sales of 800 bus fair quality at 68 and 70c; 1,600 bus choice Pennsylvania round yellow sold at 72c afloat. Oats are steady at 34c per bus for good Delaware and 37 and 40c for old Pennsylvania.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Thursday evening of the first week of the coming Court, (16th inst.,) at 7 o'clock.

Arrangements are then and there to be made for the holding of an Annual Fair during the coming fall, together with the transaction of other business of importance to the Society and the public generally. All are invited and requested to attend.

By order and in behalf of the Society.

R. M. McDIVITT, } *Secretaries.*
J. F. RAMEY. }

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of RACHAEL A. McDONALD, late of Brady township, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment. JACOB GOODMAN, *Administrator.*

Airy Dale P. O., August 1, 1860.

DR. LOCKE, Dentist, will be in town the second week in August. Office over the Bank

August 1, 1860.–2t.

J. WEICHSELBAUM, *OPTICIAN AND OCULIST* FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:—The very best *BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE*, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the FIRST COURT WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [July 25, 1860.]

HARRISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. S. E. DIXON, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

This Institution, incorporated in 1853, is admirably directed in its domestic arrangements, moral and religious culture, and course of studies. It is earnestly commended to the patronage of the public as a first class Seminary.

Circulars, stating terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing the Principal. J. W. WEIR, President Board of Trustees.

Reference can be freely made to the patrons of the Seminary, among whom may be mentioned

Gov. William F. Packer, Harrisburg.
Hon. J. J. Pearson, "
William R. DeWitt, D. D., "
Rev. T. H. Robinson, "
Rev. J. G. Miles, "
Hon. Joseph Casey, "
William M. Kerr, Esq., "
D. P. Boal, Esq., "
John B. Briggs, Esq., "
Hon. A. S. Wilson, Lewistown.
Thomas Beaver, Esq., Philadelphia.
Charles Pleasants, Esq., Sunbury.
Hon. J. S. Haldeman, York county.
Robert Givin, Esq., Cumberland county.
John Irvin, Esq., Centre county.
B. Frank Irvin, Esq., Cumberland county.

July 25, 1860.–3t.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S Piano and Melodeon Depot, S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. *Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates*, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of April, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of August, A. D., 1860, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the solicitations of numerous friends in this vicinity, I have been induced to present my name to the public, as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER.

To my friends I would say, that I am not an *office-seeker*; also, that I have neither time nor inclination to *canvass for delegate votes*, but shall to-day leave the duties of the school-room, to take part in those of the harvest-field, which I think is more honorable than *begging* votes, and shall therefore leave it entirely subject to the decision of the PEOPLE, as expressed by the next County Convention.

Yours, Truly,

Water Street, July 6, 1860. B. F. BROWN.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, (1860,) to wit:

1. John Fleming, Administrator of Martin Fleming, late of Brady township, dec'd.
2. Abraham Brumbaugh, Executor of Felix Linn, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
3. George M. Green, Administrator of David Myerly, late of Cass township, dec'd.
4. David Stever, Administrator of Abraham Showalter, late of Cass township, dec'd.
5. David Clarkson, Executor of Jacob Bumgartner, late of Union township, dec'd.
6. John Enyeart, Administrator of David Enyeart, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
7. Peter Stryker, Guardian of Alfred M. Scott, a minor son of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, filed by John T. Stryker.
8. James M. Jacobs, Administrator of Samuel Jacobs, dec'd.
9. Rebecca Hudson, Administratrix of George Hudson, late of Clay township, dec'd.
10. David Stewart, Administrator of Barbara Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd.
11. John Snyder, Guardian of Peter, John, Susannah, Joseph and Daniel Showalter, as stated by Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of said John Snyder, dec'd.
12. James Gwin, Executor of John Armitage, dec'd, who was appointed by the Orphans' Court, to sell the real estate of James Connerin, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 14, 1860.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission.*

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.–6m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Administrator of David Mountain, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises on *Saturday the 11th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND in Hopewell township, in said county, adjoining lands of Jacob Weaver on the South, Andrew Carberry on the West, Patterson on North, and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata on the East, containing 200 acres, more or less, of which about 20 are cleared, and known as the Lewis Herring tract.

ALSO, A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND in Hopewell township, adjoining the Lewis Herring tract on the South, lands of William and Daniel Entrekin on the West, Geo. Hamilton on the North, and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river on the East, containing 127 acres, more or less, of which 50 acres are cleared, with two log houses thereon, called the Cooling tract.

TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage. NATHAN WHITE, Administrator.

July 25, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining other lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd, and others, (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th December, 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clarkson, trustee as aforesaid to Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown, parties hereunto,) together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses &c. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—214 acres of land in Oneida twp., bounded on the north by lands of A. P. Wilson and Jacob Halman, on the south by land of James Foster, on the east by land of John Livingston, and on the west by lands of Shoebergers, having thereon erected one log house, one frame house, one frame stable, one barn, part log and part frame. About one hundred acres of the land clear, and two apple orchards.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the Diamond fifty feet, and running back to the Rail Road 190 feet, having thereon erected a log house weather boarded, about 30 by 40 feet, two stories high. Stable and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas P. Love and William McDivit, trading in the name of Love and McDivit.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to three hundred acres of coal land, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co., Samuel Diggins and others, being on the north of Shoop's Run, about 20 acres cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—Two lots of ground belonging to the estate of said dec'd, lying and being near the borough of Alexandria, in said county. One thereof bounded by a street of said borough, lands of John Porter, Christian Harnish, John G. Stewart and by a grave yard lot; containing ten acres and one hundred and sixteen perches, more or less. The other lot bounded by Hartslong burying ground, and lands of Christian Harnish and Philip Bosbough, and containing one acre, and one hundred and nineteen perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and *to be sold as the property of Ann Stewart*, now dec'd., in the hands of Margaret Stewart, Executrix of said dec'd.

ALSO—Three lots of ground in the village of Coalmont, numbered in the plan of said village, No. 142, 143 and 144, having thereon two shantics, and a log stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan W. Lewis.

ALSO—Three hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Union township, about one hundred and twenty acres clear, having thereon erected two log houses, and one plank house eighteen by twenty four, one frame stable eighteen by twenty-four, one log barn twenty-four by sixty, with sheds, adjoining land of Jacob Walls on the north, Samuel Miller on the west, Jacob Posty's heirs on the south, and Shoop & Miller on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Pheasant, John D. Borin and Amon Pheasant.

ALSO—All the right and interest of defendant in and to a tract of land known as the Jackstown property containing two hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Fisher and McMurtrie on the west, and the Vandevender farm and others, having thereon erected a large two story stone house, kept as a hotel, and other tenant houses and frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Montgomery.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, being No. 106 in plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Hill street, running back 200 feet to Washington street, having thereon erected a two story log house, weather boarded two story high, a frame store house 60 by 10, a two story frame house, 19 by 27, stable and other out buildings. Also—A lot of ground in Smithfield, in Walker township, 50 feet front, 100 feet back. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Bricker.

ALSO—7 acres of land situated in Shirley township, having thereon erected one stone house two stories high, 24 by 30. One plank house 1½ story high, 16 by 24. Two log houses 18 by 20. One Fulling mill 3 stories high, 25 by 42, and one saw mill. Also, 34 acres timber land situate in same township. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Christina Hertzler.

ALSO—Three lots of ground situate in the town of Mt. Union, being Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a frame cottage house 36 by 17, 1½ story high, with a back kitchen. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Gorsuch.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Marklesburg being No 32 in plan of said town and having thereon erected a two story frame house and shop 60 feet front and extending back 160 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Beaver and Anthony Beaver.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE, *AT PUBLIC SALE.*

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the building he now occupies as a store and dwelling, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. It is one of the best business stands in town.

Terms made known on day of sale.

July 4, 1860. M. STROUS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tiptop,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.45 A. M. & 7.15 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

June 20, 1860.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1

COURT AFFAIRS---AUG. TERM 1860.

GRAND JURY.

Richard Brown, farmer, Springfield.
J. Chamberlain, inn keeper, Warriorsmark.
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin.
Aaron W. Evans, carpenter, Cassville.
James Gifford, J. P., Tell.
Elijah Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
William Geissinger, " Juniata.
Samuel M. Green Esq., iron master, Porter.
Samuel Hagey, farmer, Brady.
A. S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
Samuel Hatfield, iron master, Porter.
James Huey, farmer, Brady.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Thompson Lane, farmer, Springfield.
Henry Mark, farmer, Juniata.
Abraham Miller, Plasterer, Shirley.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
John Nail, blacksmith, Walker.
John Pheasant, farmer, Union.
John Price, farmer, Shirley.
David Stoner, farmer, Clay.
Peter C. Swoope, gentleman, Huntingdon.
William McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
John Baker, mason, Shirley.

TRAVERS JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Q Adams, iron master, Franklin.
Richard Ashman, merchant, Clay.
William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Elilm Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Thomas M. Barton, farmer, Shirley.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
William Wimer, constable, Carbon.
John G. Boyer, merchant, Penn.
John Brown, farmer, Shirley.
Thomas Bell, farmer, Barree.
James M. Clark, agent, Carbon.
Jonathan Carothers, mill wright, Tod.
Ralph Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Nathan Corbin, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William E. Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
John Corbin, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Ephraim Chilcote, farmer, Union.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Samuel Davis, laborer, Warriorsmark.
David E. Engyert, farmer, Penn.
James Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
John Fife, farmer, Brady.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
James Green, marble cutter, Huntingdon.
Benjamin F. Glasgow, farmer, Union.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
Philip Hazard, farmer, Union.
Jacob Hallman, farmer, Oneida.
William Harper, masen, Cromwell.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
John Kiner, farmer, Franklin.
David S. Lindsey, tailor, West.
Peter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
John M. Leech, mill wright, Franklin.
Samuel McPherren, mason, Alexandria.
Samuel Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Joseph W. Sharer, agent Shirley.
Isaac Smith, farmer, Shirley.
George Sipes, J. P., Cromwell.
Luden Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
William Shaw, shoemaker, Alexandria.
Michael Star, farmer, Cromwell.
Milton Saagree, teacher, Walker.
Henry Walker, merchant, Alexandria.
John Walls, farmer, Cass.
William Willhelm, shoemaker, West.
John A. Green, carpenter, Oneida.
George Harvey, mason, Henderson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

William Appleton, farmer, Dublin.
Jacob Bumbaugh farmer, Penn.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn,
David Burley, laborer, West.
Horace L. Brown, M. D., Cassville.
Amos Clarke, farmer, Tod.
George Fleck, farmer, Morris.
Daniel Fleck, farmer, Union.
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn.
George Garner, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Peter Heffner, shoemaker, Walker.
James Harper, farmer, Dublin.
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Frederick Hecter, farmer, Tod.
William Hoffman, shoemaker, Jackson.
John S. Isett, iron master, Franklin.
Joseph Johnston, J. P., West.
John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin,
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Samuel W. Myton, merchant, Barree.
Charles W. Moore, M. D., Carbon.
James McPherron, mason, Alexandria.
Nathan McDivitt, farmer, Oneida.
William K. Rahm, constable, Huntingdon.
Levi Ridenour, farmer, Juniata.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
David R. Stonebraker, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Swoope, J. P., Union.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
John Thompson, blacksmith, Jackson.
Elias B. Wilson, coachmaker, Cassville.
James Ward, farmer, Walker.
John Watson, farmer, Walker.
Jesse Yocum, J. P., Brady.
John Zentmire, farmer, Franklin.
Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1860.

FIRST WEEK.

Isett & Myton	vs	Joshua Johns.
A. J. Myton & Bro.	vs	Same.
Jacob H. Lex	vs	Caldwell & Hoover.
Clement's heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
James Wall	vs	Jonathan Wall.
D. Logan	vs	B. X. Blair.
John Hutchison	vs	Michael Funk, et al.
Miller Wallace	vs	M. McCauly, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

C. H. Schriner	vs	A. Lewis.
S. L. Keen, Admisistratrix	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
Morningstar's Adm'x	vs	Jas. Entrekin & Stone.
Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
J. D. Hamilton	vs	Geo. Berkstresser.
James Gorden	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
Horstman, Bro. & Co.	vs	J. H. Dell & Co.
Huntingdon County	vs	J. Saxton, Committee, &c.
Thomas Stewart	vs	Davison & Jackson.
P. Vaandevender	vs	McComb & Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	Joseph McCoy.
Ann Dowling	vs	Stewart Corbert.
George French	vs	Alex. McGee, et al.
George Housholder	vs	Abram Grubb.
Jos. S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Improvement Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.— ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

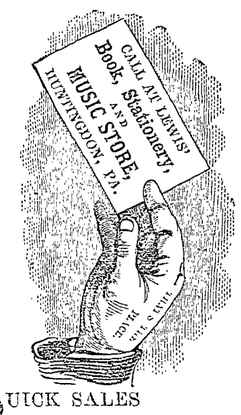
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS. PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL. IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

A CARD.— DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call. Dec. 28, 1859.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

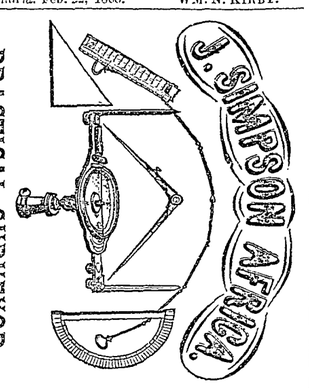
ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER on an ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.— J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted. Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received a* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

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THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

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"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repartory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
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For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a Sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street.) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st. 2d. 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDERS do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.— The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—J. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Lesley, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, *HILL STREET*, HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST*,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES, S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA. Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses: also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces. Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention. October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.— A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb. Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS! FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture: or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry: or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING*, ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!